SUPERIOR FORCES PENNED UP BY

THE PATRIOTS' SKILL. Oss. B. E. Sickles Analyses the Campaign

-The Avoidance of Battle by the Insurgents Front of a Generalship Such as
Washington's Weyler's Time Cone By.

With the coming of spring the chances of the Spanish forces subduing the Cuban patriots, and of Gen. Weylar making good his statement that he would put down the insurrection before another heated term made the climate of Cuba intolerable to the Sounish soldlery, become less and seem to vanish. get an idea of what the Spaniards have accomplished from a military point of view since they began the warfare, a reporter for THE Sun called vesterday upon Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who, because of his interest in the struggle, his knowledge of the country, and als experience as a commander, is competent to discuss that phase of the Cuban conflict.

What do you think of the military situation in Cuba to day, as compared with the cituation a year ago?" the reporter asked of

The General thought over the question for a few moments and said: "The topic is op-portune, because the rainy season begins in April, and that naturally marks the close of the campaign, at least so far as the Spanish troops are concerned. Comparing the operations of the past year with those of the previous war, in the '70s, one cannot fall to be impressed with the wonderful progress amde by the insurgent forces. They have substantially covered the whole island in their marches and movements. They have moved from the far east to the extreme west, from Santiago de Cuba te Pina del Rio, a distance of nearly 700 miles, in deflance of the Spanish columns, passing and repassing the much vaunted trochas, or fortified lines of defence.

"The march of Gomez, from east to west, is as remarkable, from a military point of view. as Sherman's March to the Sea. Of course it would be ungracious to speak of the Spanish commanders as incompetent, but assuming there to be qualified, we must place Gomez and Maceo in the front rank for capacity as military leaders. When we consider the great su-periority in numbers and equipment of the Spanish forces, the results of the campaign on the part of the Cubans, are extraordinary.

'The Spanish forces have steadily increased during the past six or eight months, until they are now said to number 150,000 men, artillery. infantry, and cavalry, including I presume the Spanish volunteers in the principal towns. The insurgents have not had at any time un der arms more than 35,000 men. The equip ment of most of these has been defective. "Much criticism has been heard from Spal

and her apologists here because the insurgent columns do not fight bitched battles. That is to say, the Cuban commanders do not accept the battlefields chosen for them by the Spanish The Cuban commanders give battle or accept battle when they can do so with adaccept battle when they can do so with advantage to themselves. They decline engagements which might turn to the advantage of their adversaries. It is a maxim in war that only a commander of the first rank can compet an antagonist to accept battle at times and places chosen bythat commander. Measured by this standard, the Spanish army in Cuba does not appear to have possessed a chief of this grade.

by this standard, the Spanish army in Cuba does not appear to have possessed a chief of this grade.

"Neither Campos nor his successor, Gen. Weyler, has been able to manœuvre superior forces with sufficient skill to compel any Cuban General in command of an army to fight a battle. The Cuban leaders have shown much ability and daring in their attacks upon the Spanish lines of communication. In truth, it may be said that the Spanish have to-day no safe line of communication ten miles distant from Havana, Santiago, Matanzas, and a few other fortified towns. If the Cuban forces had been supplied with artillery, it may be saidly asserted that the Spanish forces would not to-day hold any position of importance except on the coast.

"It is said upon authority, apparently good, that the Cubans have lately received some artillery. From this they will undoubtedly derive advantages in the interior of the island which they have not hitherto been able to secure. For example, with artillery they an fortify and hold a permanent capital or seat of government.

"The criticism upon the Cuban commanders that they do not accept the invitation of their adversaries to fight decisive battles reminds one of similar complaints made against Washington in our Revolutionary war. His Fabian tactics, as they were called, prolonged the struggle for seven years and exhausted his enemy. Nothing better illustrates the military genius of Washington than his skill and success in avoiding battle when the British commanders vainly tried to force him to accept it. When Von Moltke was asked for his estimate of Washington as a military leader, the great German strategist replied: Washington's retreat from Trenton places him in the front rank."

"Everybody has expected for the past two months of the armusing assent in Cuba.

"Everybody has expected for the past two

months of the campaigning season in Cuba that Gen. Weyler would take the field at the head of his princinal army and destroy or can-ture the armies of Gomez and Macco. Up to date Gen. Weyler has confined himself to his head of his principal army and destroy or cauture the armies of Gomez and Macco. Up to date Gen. Weyler has confined himself to his palace in Havana, and contented himself with the issue of a great number of proclamations. It is true that he amuses Madrid and Harcelena with daily reports of battles fought and victories won. It is equally true that the incurgents have for weeks past bottled him up in Havana, which they approach at pleasure.

"When I was in Spain, during the former insurrection, it was my habit to send to the State Department the most trustworthy information within my reach as to the progress of the war in Cuba. I find on page 557 of the Hed Book of 1872 a letter from Cuba from the correspondent of the Epoca, then and now a leading journal of Madrid. The editors youch for the high character of their correspondent and his excellent means of obtaining trustworthy information. The communication is a long one, and I shall content myself with a single brief extract, bocause it illustrates a system which is as true of Cuba to-day as it was then. The correspondent says under date of of Havana, May 30, 1872:

""When it is generally understood that patriotism usually consists in hiding the truth and spreading error, in inventing victories and concealing dieasters, sad and embarrassing, indeed, is the position of a correspondent who holds the firm conviction that the story of the rebellion of Yara for forty-four mortal months has been a lie and nothing less than a farce; a deception and nothing less than a feception. This system has cost the peninsula the 80,000 men it has sent us, and the treasury of this province \$80,000,000 or \$70,000,000."

"History repeats itself. Notwithstanding the innumerable Spanish victories reported by Martines Campos, he falled to stop the progress of the insurrection and was recalled. Gen.

Weyler has reported almost as many victories as his predecessor, and yet the insurgents are occupying the richest of the western provinces of the island, from which he has been unable to di

occupying the richest of the western provinces of the island, from which he has been unable to dislodge them.

The advantaces of the rebel occupation of Pinar del Rio are obvious, besides the ample supplies they are able to draw from Pinar del Rio and Matanzas and the province of Havana. Pinar del Rio is on the extreme western end of the island, nearest to Florida, so that it is practicable for Macco to cover and protect any place designated for the safe landing of cargoes of arms, such as those recently landed by the Bermuda, the Three Friends, and other craft. "It must be pointed out that the present campaign approaches its termination with signal advantages gained by the Cubana, and without the least evidence of the anility of the Spaniards to put down the insurrection. Tropical rains are quite enough to hinder important military operations for months to come. Troolcal heat and fevers will be more dangerous to the unacclimated than insurgent bulets or strategy. On the other hand, the acclimated insurgent forces can operate in separate columns of small numbers with peculiar advantage.

"There is good reason to believe that Spain

insurgent forces can operate in separate columns of small numbers with peculiar advantage.

"There is good reason to believe that Spain
asked our Government to wait for the conclusion of the winter campaign before taking any
steps looking to the recognition of the Cubans
as belligerents or in the direction of intervention. Spain expressed last year the utmost
confidence in her ability to put down the insurrection with the enormous force she sent to
Cuba. Her time is up. She has falled. Our
time for action has arrived. The resolution
now before Congress will be adopted during
the present week.

"These resolutions embrace two propositions. One is that the Cubans shall be recornized as belligerents. The other is that the
friendly offices of the United States shall be
offered by the President to the Spanish tovsemment for the recognition of the Independence of Cuba. There is no bostility to Spain
shown in either of these proposals. The reccognition of the parties to a conflict as belligerents is simply a declaration of neutrality. The
same rights are accorded to both of the contestants. Both have the same privileges in our
ports and ou the high seas.

"No nation at war has ever regarded the
recognition of its adversary as a belligerent as a
hostile act. No such act of recognition has
ever been treated as a casus belil. The same
is true of a friendly offer of intervention. Spain
cannot take exception to such an offer, nor
will she do so. Our friendly intervention was
tendered to Spain during the last insurrection on a basis quite as comprehensive, for it
indicated the abelition of slavery as well as the
independence of Cuba. The turns and conditions of our interventions were discussed by
ma with Gen. Prim. Fresident of the Council of Ministers, and with Sefior Silves, the Min-

leter of Foreign Affairs, and informally with Schor Rivero, President of the Spanish Cortes, and with Admiral Topets, Field Marshals Serrano and Conch), and other great leaders in Spanish affairs.

"Our intervention at that time was ineffectual for reseons of form, not of substance. We desired an armistice between the combatants, to be followed by a free vote, under suitable guarantees, to ascertain the wishes of the Cubans as to independence. Gen. Prim insisted that the insurgents should lay down their arms and accept an anniesty, to be followed by an election of beputies from Cuba to the Spanish Cortes, when the Government would propose the abolition of slavery, the emancipation of the slaves, and the independence of the island upon terms and conditions looking to the indemnifying of Spain for her loss of revenue. The action of the Cortes was regarded by Schor Silvera, a lawyer of distincton as imperative, because the Spanish Constitution at that time forbade the voluntary allenation of Spanish territory without the assent of the Cortes.

"So far from our friendly intervention being remarded with asperity or suspicion, it was welcomed by Gen. Prim and his colleagues in the Government with satisfaction as a means of terminating the conflict in Cuoa honorably and advantageously for Snain. Candor compels into state that Gen. Prim, the President of the Council and the successful leader of the revolution of 18th, was somewhat in advance of his colleagues in his views of the future of Cuia. In a conference with him on Aug. 12, 1869, reported to my Government, he said to me that Schor Sivera, being a lawyer and a parliamentary leader, naturally inclined toward a purely legal and legislative solution, while for his part, if he were alone concerned, he would say to the Cubans. "Go, if you will, Make good the treasure you have cost us, and let mechanism and parliamentary leader, naturally inclined toward a purely legal and legislative solution. "These resolutions of our Congress will be conceding the resonable in the s

MACEO NEAR HAVANA.

Spanish Troops Are Plying Around Trying to Keep Mim in the West.

HAVANA, April 1 .- It is reported that Government troops in force are pursuing the insurcents under Maceo in the direction of Caimito near Guanajay. In the province of Pinar del Rio and that other Spanish troops have been sent to the vicinity of Gabriel, in the Havana province, It is believed that the insurgents are moving

HAVANA, Cuba, April 1, via Key West, Fla. April 1.—The Government is extremely reticent about the whereabouts of Maceo.

Reports from other sources indicate that he has entered Havana province, crossing the new trocha slong the Pinar del Rio line between Marie and Majana.

The authorities declared the line impregnable Earthworks have been built extending almost continuously across the island. Weyler is absolutely certain Maceo is penned up in the West. The Spaniards are confident he is doomed at ast. Thirty thousand troops are stationed along the trocba.

Gen. Arolus is in command. The columns of Linares, Inclap, and half a dozen others have been pursuing Macco since the landing of Calixto Garcia's Bermuda expedition, but no seious engagement has been fought.

RUMORS ABOUT GOMEZ. The Spaniards Are Trying Very Hard to Think He Is Dead.

MADRID, April 1 .- A despatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that Captain-General Weyle has been privately informed that the insurgent ender, Maximo Gomez, is dead, and has been buried on a plantation in the province of Ma-

HAVANA, April 1, via Key West, April 1 .-The Government urged the correspondents yesterday to circulate the rumor of Gomez's death, which no one here believed. The latest exploit of the insurgent Comman

tanzas.

der-in-Chief was to enter the capital of Santa Clara province. His forces swarmed into the city, filling the place. Mounted guards patrolled the streets

from midnight until morning and secured shoes, clothing, and considerable ammunition. Gen. Bazan, surprised with a few troops in the city, rushed about dressed in underclothing

He selected the roof of the theatre as a safe place to direct operations. The insurgents departed at dawn with a loss of two men. PHILADELPHIA, April 1.-The Cubans in this to Philadelphia to receive medical treatment.

HAS THE BERMUDA BEEN SEIZED ? Contradictory Reports About the Fortunes of the Stramer.

WASHINGTON, April 1 .- The Spanish Minister is in receipt of a cablegram announcing the seizure by the Honduras authorities of the steamer Bermuda with all her contrabrand of

PHILADELPHIA. April 1 .- A private cablegram received here to-day says that the fillustering steamer Bermuda has been seized at Puerto Cortez by the Honduras Government with all the munitions of war aboard with which she sailed from New York for Cuba. The vessel is being closely guarded.

The vessel will be held to await the arrival of the Spanish agents who have been sent to Hor duras with evidence to have the steamer and her cargo condemned as contraband of war. Capt. O'Brien and the crew of the yeasel are the 170 men who went out on the steamer is in

the 170 men who went out on the steamer is in doubt.

It is said that there has been treachery somewhere, and that the exact destination off the Cuban coast of the Bermuda was known to the Spanish officials in this country, and that Capatin-General Weyler was fully informed of the place where an attempt would be made to land the cargo of the vessel.

At any rate the attempt to land was a failure. The attempt was made at night near cape Correntes. The Hermuda was showing no lights, and preparations had been made for the landing. Suddenly several Spanish gunboats were sighted bearing down upon the Hermuda. They also had concealed their lights, and were close at hand when seen. The Itermuda made all oteam and escaped.

Carcia and his men may have landed at this time before a start was made to land the warmaterial, and again they may be still aboard the steamer.

A trustworthy Cuban cabled from Puerto Cortez (or Caballos) to this city yesterday that the shole amount of arms and ammunition carried to Cuba by the expedition of Gen. Calixto Garcia are in the hands of the Cuban army, and that no trouble occurred to the steamship Bermuda, reported to have been selzed by the Honduras authorities, with a part of her cargo, in that port.

Editor Enrique Trujillo of El Porrenir says that the Bermuda is coming to Philadelphia with a cargo of bananas and that the supposed selzure of arms is not true. Not only the Cubana have the best sources of information from Honduras, but they have advices from the Cuban manager of the expedition, who returned after isanding Garcia, and who cables to New York that all was an absolute success.

The same cuban says that not a single Spanish war vessel was seen from the time of their departure, and that on reaching Cuba they had time enough to disembark all the war materials and await news from two men who were sent to look for Cuban forces. They did not have to wait long. A large body of Cubans spreared. Calixto Garcia and his men joined them, and the Bermuda departed. to Cuba by the expedition of Gen. Ca-

Measles at City Island, Too.

common with several other points about New York, City Island was invaded by measles some two weeks ago. Up to date there have been upward of sixty cases on the island, and some adults as well as children have been at-tacked.

Now for Vaughan's Seeds. 26 Barclay St. Catalogue free, Sweet peas free with each purchase

MACEO FOOLED THE ENEMY

HE CHOSE HIS BATTLE GROUND AND WHIPPED THE SPANIARDS.

The Spanish Butchertes Still Continue Even Babies Do Not Escape—Atrocties Committed by the Monster Pando in East Cuba-Great Mortality Among the Troops

HAVANA, March 22,-When Gen. Maceo last entered the province of Havana he issued an address, in which he said he had two objects in returning. He wished to show that Gen. Weyler was mistaken when he said that the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio had been rid of all large commands of insurgents. He said he was there with 10,000 men (it is known be had 15,000), and proposed to march into Pinar del Rio over practically the same route that he took before, and he also proposed to show that those provinces were not sufficiently quiet to hold elections.

Subsequent events prove that his announced purpose to move into Pinar del Rio over his old route amounted to a challenge to the Spanish to come on and fight. He told them just where they could find him. If he had told them that he had picked men and plenty of ammunition, they might not have been so anx-lous to rush in, but as he said that he proposed to take his old route they conceived the idea that he would dodge as he did before. By notifying them where he was going, he was reasonably sure they would follow and attack him. That left him the choice of the battle ground and position. Each Spanish officer was anxious to have the honor of driving Maleo out or capturing him. Col. Suarez Inclan and Gen. Linares moved out with two battallons, but instead of remaining together, they sepa-rated. Each was desirous of getting there first. Col. Inclan got there first, and his battalion was ambushed near Candelaria. His forces were so cut to pieces that his battalien has completely lost its identity. What few men there were left have been taken to fill gaps in other regiments.

Gen. Linares came to the rescue of Col. Inclan, but his battalion met the same fate. The official report says the artillerymen fought clan, but his battalion met the same fate. The official report says the artillerymen fought with their muskets to save their cannons. There the official report stops. It is known positively that two cannons were captured, and it is rumored that a number more were captured. After these two fallures Col. Frances attacked Macco with no better success. He is now in this city nursing a severe wound, but has succeeded in obtaining a recommendation for promotion in recognition of his brilliant defeat. On the 21st a company of the insurgents went to Punta Brava and sent word to the Spanish troops to come out of the town and fight. This the trops declined to do, so the insurgents set fire to the town to try to roast them out. A number of houses were burned, but the result is not known. To-day Macco was again within fifteen miles of this city.

One of the Spanish troops recently said: "Our officers tell us that the insurgents are robbers, incendiaries, bandirs, and cowards. They will not fight, and can't shoot straight. They run just as soon as the troops come in sight. We have discovered from bitter experience that they fight like devils. They shoot to kill. Our comrades are moved down like grass. We get whipped, and our officers receive promotion and increased pay for bravery in battle."

Street lights are all out in the villages now on account of Weyler's proclamation prohibiting the sale of petroleum. No person is permitted to enter or leave the villages after a P. M. until daylight in the morning. Any person found to have been away from his home during the night is put under arrest or shot.

At Marianao, a few miles southwest of Havana, a young man was sitting on the veranda visiting a ladv recently between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening. One of the Spanish troops came along and shouted: "Alto! Quien vive?" (Hait! Who live?) At the third call it occurred to the young man that it was he who was addressed. He was challenged, in fact, right beside his best girl. He answered "España." The soldier said, "It was well you with their muskets to save their cannons. There

disclosure.

In the eastern part of the island reporters are more scarce, so the barbarous work is more open. Gen. Pando, the commander of the eastern department, issued a proclamation on Feb. 15, saying that he regarded all men who had not enlisted as volunteers for the defence of the mother country with suspicion, and that he would grant them fifteen days in which to enlist. After that time he would render such punishment to persons not enlisted as he should deem proper.

the head of every man suspected of being in sympathy with those bandits without waiting to get proof."

I do not wish to convey the impression that every Spanish officer is such an inhuman brute. Pando is just a sample of the brute kind, and Weyler seems to know pretty well-where to place these samples so that they will be most effective for his purpose. When Gen. Luque committed his inhuman and barbarous butchery of the insurgents wounded at San Diego, province of Pinar del Rio, a Colonel under his command protested at the time, and protested when Luque was making out his report of a battle being fought. Luque persisted in making his report of a battle.

Then the Colonel resigned, came to this city, and entered a protest. He was so affected by the scenes he witnessed that he became ill. All that ever came of his protest was that the cross of Santa Maria Christina was recommended for Gen. Luque—a badge of honor as a reward for the butchery of those defenceless wounded men. This was during Gen. Marin's last days here, but Weyler was then actually Captain-General. He never investigated, and he sent Luque to Gen. Pando in the eastern nart of the island, where he could not be watched so closely.

One of the Spanish officers recently said that the mortality among the newly arrived troops was already appailing. They have come from a cool climate, and the weather being so that here it has affected them terribly. Then circumstances required their being put into active service immediately. They were obliged to sleep without shelver, their food was poor, and, all combined, made them die like sheep.

Spring

a good blood purifier. The system has become run down and debilitated, coughs and colds are frequent and are easily contracted, indigestion and billous attacks are common, and all because the blood has become impoverished and impure. The best spring medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts directly upon the blood, purifying, vitalizing and enriching it, and

Hood's Sarsaparilla

EASTER

Individual egg holders, with patent cutter.

Silver baskets for Easter bon-bons.

Silver dessert services, in rich moresque effects and unique shaded tints of enamel. Others, with Spanish damascean gold and silver decorations.

Chafing - dish spoons, with ivory and ebony handles.

Salted almond scoops. New shapes in bread forks and other fancy pieces.

TIFFANY & CO. UNION SQUARE

A DAYLIGHT BURGLARY UP TOWN. Thief Enters a House on Eighty-third Street and Gets \$1,000 Worth of Plunder,

A tall, slender, smooth-faced young man entered the residence of Mrs. Mary L. Lansing, 55 West Eighty-third street, at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon by way of the roof scuttle. All the members of the family were at lunch in the

The young man went directly to the room of Mrs. Lansing's son on the fourth floor, selected several scarfpins, and then went to the room of Miss Welch, a visitor, which is directly across the hall. After ransacking the bureau drawers there he gathered up several articles of jewelry and made his way to the apartments of Mrs.

Halliday, Mrs. Lansing's sister, which are on the floor below. While he was leisurely sorting out rings and other articles of value Mrs. Halliday entered the room.

"What are you doing here?" she asked.

"I beg your pardon," said the young man, blushing violently, "but I was sent to look after the window shades."

Mrs. Halliday believed him, and she was about to leave the room when she saw her seal-skin sacque lying on the floor at his feet. Then she became suspicious, and when she glanced at the bureau she saw that several of her rings were gone.

the bureau sas saw that several of her rings were gone.

"You are a thief," she said.

"The young man promptly bolted past her into the hall, and before Mrs. Halliday could find her voice he ran up the stairs on his way to thig roof. Mrs. Halliday acreamed "Thief! thief!" A servant girl who heard her ran up the attic ladder after the burglar. When she reached the roof the young man had disappeared.

reached the roof the young man had disappeared.

Mrs. Lansing said yesterday that the burglar took more than \$1,000 worth of plunder. Among the articles he carried away were a gold watch worth \$150, four diamond rings, one pearl ring, one cameo ring, one plain gold ring, a pair of pearl-studded opera glasses valued at \$50, five scarfpins, a purse containing \$100 in cash, a gold bocket piece, a number of lace handkerchiefs, several pairs of gloves, and the key of the front door. Acting Captain Vredenburgh of the West Sixty-eighth street station was notified, and yesterday he had a long conference with Acting Captain O'Brien of the Central Office squad. When he returned to the station house he refused to talk about the burglary. burglary.

THEY WERE HOWARD'S DUPES. ous Preacher Swindler.

Columbus, O., April 1.- Warden James of he State prison here, where G. B. P. Howard, the notorious preacher swindler, and his assoclates are confined, received a telegram from the Department of Justice at Washington today announcing that pardon, papers for William G. Gleeson, George H. Heatley, and E. H. Brockway, the associates of Howard, have been mailed to him. Four persons were con-victed with Howard, one of whom. Edgar Smith, recently died. They have always said that they were duped into the work by How-

that he would grant them fifteen days in which to enlist. After that time he would render such punishment to persons not enlisted as a should deem proper.

One of the tienerals under his command afterward issued a circular saying that all persons found on the highway atter dark would be shot without the command of "halt" being given. He further said that notice was thus publicly given so that no mistakes should be made. It is now reported from that neighborhood that all men found working in the fields are shout without warning. This is done because all such persons are supposed to be in sympathy with the rebellion.

When tien. Pando rides into the villages he inquires about the persons who have not enlisted as volunteers. All such persons are made prisoners, locked up, and nobody knows what becomes of them. He has carried on his brutality with such a high hand that thirty of his troops recently went over to the insurgents in a body. His inhumanity was more than they could stand.

These acts of brutality are much more headly to the officers than of the common soldiers. But yesterday one of the officers said, "this war will last until we begin to cut off more heads in the cities and villages. When we cut off the head of every man who is suspected of being in sympathy with the rebellion, then the war will end."

On being asked when such steps would be taken, he replied: "When beligrerucy is granted. Then there will be no occasion for our keeping up appearances, and we will cut office taken, he replied: "When beligrerucy is granted. Then there will be no occasion for our keeping up appearances, and we will cut office to the head of every man suspected of being in sympathy with those bandits without waiting to get proof."

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Smith, recently died. That they were duped into the works by Howards are knewly in the they would against him. H

"This is only an attempt to get rid of me," said Mrs. Behrle in her own defence. "His first wife, who died eighteen months ago, was a cripple. She used to go along with Hehrle, and while he did the organ grinding she did the celecting, Hehrle made me do the same. I was not so much of a success. People laughed at me, and told me that I ought to be ashamed of myself for not working instead of begging. I thought so, too, but my husband didn't. In most of the salcons they gave me a glass of beer instead of money. I am not a drunkard, and everybody who knows me can say the same. It is nothing less than an attempt to get rid of me, so that my husband can get some one else to take my place."

Justice Goetting paroled her for a hearing.

THE REMEDIAL BILL. Ottawa and Manitoba Authorities Unable

WINNIPEG, April 1.-The Manitoba Schools Conference practically concinded to-day. Nothing has resulted from the conference, as far as can be learned in semi-official circles. The Dominion delegates telegraphed to Sir Charles minion delegates telegraphed to Sir Charles
Tupper last night that they and the Manitoba
ministers were too far apart on the question to
hope for a satisfactory settlement. The Manitoba ministers have refused to negotiate for a
settlement of the entire question while a measure for their coercion is under consideration at
Ottawa. It is understood they asked Sir Ionaid
Smith to prevail on the Ottawa authorities to
postpone the decision of the Remedial bill until
the Winnipeg conference was over. Ottawa refused this and Manitoba refused to negotiate.

Runaway in the Park.

Prof. Richard Donnelly of the Central Park Riding Academy took Miss A. R. Jones, a pupil, for a canter along the bridle path in Central Park yesterday morning. At Eighty-sixth atreet Miss Jones's horse got beyond her constreet Miss Jones's horse got beyond her control. Donnelly made a grab for the reins, but missed and was thrown heavily to the ground. His horse galloped on, the noise of its hoofs increasing the discomiture of the runaway.

Mounted Foliceman Coyle of the Park squad saw the accident and started in pursuit of the two horses. He overtook the runaways at Ninety-sixth street, just as they were turning the reservoir corner, and managed to catch the reins of Miss Jones's mount. The other horse was caught by Mounted Foliceman McNulty.

Prof. Donnelly was considerably shaken and bruised, but was not otherwise hurt. Miss Jones sustained no injury.

Miss Willard Approves the Raines Law. BUFFALO, April 1 .- Miss Frances E. Willard delivered an address to a large audience in Concert Hall this afternoon. Before the meeting she expressed bereelf as being heartily in favor of the Raines iaw, which she says represents the combined effort of the protest by Christian people against the attempt to root out our American Sunday. She also approves of the appointment of Col. Lyman to be State Excise Commissioner, and thinks him a man who will perform his duty conscientiously and see that the law is visorously enforced.

SOME SPANISH ATROCITIES.

UNCIPILIZED METHODS OF THE

Seventeen Women Killed in One Placecity under Spanish control has sent a letter here to a friend, who has turned it over to one of the United States Senators, giving an account of Spanish atrocities in Cuba. The writer of the letter is known to be absolutely trust-worthy. He says in the letter:

"The Spanish authorities are trying to make the people of the United States of America believe that they are not using procedures not sanctioned by civilized nations in warfare. This is absolutely false. Let me tell you of some of their atrocities. "The Spanish Colonel, Don Luis Molins, was

defeated by the Cuban Brigadier, Senor Lacret, near the river Hanabana. In revenge the Spanish Colonel shot on the farm Cayo Espino thirty-seven innocent men, among them some non-combatant Chinese. Two women and three girls were wounded at the same time by the troops. The brother of one of the victims denounced the crime to Gen. Martinez Campos. But now Col. Molina, instead of being punished is rewarded with a decoration. The same man one night ordered a peaceful negro of the country to leave his house and serve his column as a guide. The negro was an employee of Don Enrique de Armas on his farm Santa Elena, situated in Pedroso, in the province of Havana. He was compelled to conduct the Spanish to a Cuban hospital on the estate of Manjuari. As soon as they arrived there the Spaniards killed fourteen sick and wounded Cubans and shot, also, the guide, because he had not revealed the existence of the hospital to the Spanish authorities. This fact was told in the presence of many persons by a Spanish soldier who boasted loudly of the act.

"The Spanish Colonel, Don Ricardo Vicuna, passing with his troops through the farm La Montaña, owned by Don Felipe Gastanaga and Don Calixto Olano, in Güira de Macurijes, province of Matanzas, had a slight engagement with some revolutionists who were ambushed. He continued his march to the houses on the farm, but did not find any one there. In the evening a countryman, said to have the custody of the houses, appeared before Vicuna. He was asked why he abandoned the farm. He answered that he escaped with his family during the engagement, fearing they would wounded. Immediately he was arrested.

be wounded. Immediately he was arrested. A little later he was shot with two other peaceful men, each the head of a family, and each equally innocent. His widow fears to speak about the unfortunate fate of her husband because the Spaniards told her that if she dared to do so, she would be killed and her children also.

"Col. Vicuna shoots all the peaceful countrymen he finds in his way, burns their homes, and without the least hesitation tells his superiors atterward that he had an engazement with the rebels, who left on the field so many killed. These killed are his defenceless victims. A few days ago, on entering Corral Falso, province of Matanzas, he shot thirteen farmers to avoid paying the price of the cattle also, province of Matanzas, he shot thirteen armers to avoid paying the price of the cattle hey were obliged to give him to feed his

Falso, province of Matanzas, he shot thirtoen farmers to avoid paying the price of the cattle they were obliged to give him to feed his troops.

"The Spanish Lieutenant, Don Luciano Cossio, several times sentenced as a bandit by the Spanish courts of justice at Matanzas, arrived with his troops on the sugar estate of Carmen Hernandez, in the jurisdiction of Sabanilla, province of Matanzas, and shot eleven workmen. A detachment of the Cuban army took the town of Sabanilla. It retired after finding no enemy there. When the Cubans were gone some Spanish soldlers appeared and assassinated thirty-two persons, among them seventeen women, for the crime of being Cubans.

"On Feb. 24 last a Spanish guerrilla carried as a prisoner to the city of Matanzas a negro, because he could not afford to give the money they asked from him. Passing near the river San Juan, they threw him into the water, his hands and legs tied. They reported it as a case of suicide.

"All this and much more is done by order of the Spanish authorities, and especially by order of Gen. Weyler, a cruel and sangulnary man, who during the last war killed many old men, women, and children, hesides prisoners. To make persons believe now that his conduct is not similar, he carefully avoids killing people in the towns, but, obeying his orders, the Spanish troops kill all Cubans in the country. Death in secret is given to prisoners. They are always declared to be suicides.

"I enclose a copy of El Carreo de Matanzas, in which rou can find the official news of the "suicide" of two political prisoners in the province of Santa Clara. The theory of suicide is entirely false. They were assassinated. In the same newspaper is also the official report of an engagement in which Lieut, Cossio gives several losses of the Cubans. Nohody is tignorant here of the fact that to swell those "losses" Cossio shot many peaceful workmen he found. The house of the American chitzen Francisco Garcia Valenti was burred by orders of the same cossio, to punish Valenti for a "crime" the

Planning a Big Cuban Expedition. KEY WEST, Fla., April 1.-The largest expedition that has ever been conjuned for the insurgents is now being arranged in this vicinity. surgents is now being arranged in this vicinity.

Angel Figuerdo, general manager for the insurgents stationed at this port, has made several trips up the coast, and returned this morning from Biscayne Bay. Large quantities of
arms and munitions of war have been smuggled
out of the city on the schooners belie and
Pearl. Last night the schooner Martha, owned
by J. F. Horr, ex-Collector of Customs, left for
Biscayne with a full carge of arms and annunition, which are intended to be transferred to
some steamer.

some steamer. Hard to Get a Jury to Try the Accused Cuban Filibusters.

It required nearly two hours yesterday in the United States Court, before Judge Brown, to secure a jury for the trial of Benjamin Guerra. Bernardo J. Bueno, Capt. Samuel Hughes, John D. Hart, and Capt. Lawrence Brabazon, who were arrested on charges made in connection with the alleged filibustering expedition of the steamer Hermuda. Many talesmen were excused because of their declared aympathy with the Cuban cause. When the jury was empanelied court was adjourned until to-day.

Raised Silver Certificates.

CHICAGO, April 1. - Capt. Porter of the secret service has secured two more of the raised ailver certificates, making twenty-three now in ver certificates, making twenty-three now in his possession. Each new bill that appears shows a greater perfection in the work of the artist who is engaged in raising the figures. The work is being done with silver certificates bearing the portrait of William Windom the name appearing underneath the portrait. The figure "X" and the word "Ten" are carefully scratched or picked out over the figure "2" and the word "Two," and then brought out in relief by an ink tracing over the background. At first glance they are apt to deceive any one. There are no Windom portraits on the \$10 bills.

Gentry Murder Trial Postponed Again. PHILADELPHIA, April 1.- The trial of James dentry, the actor, for the murder of Margaret W. Drysdale (Madge York), the actress, which w. Irrystate (Madge Fork), the actress, which has already been postponed several times, has again been postponed. The trial was set to begin on Monday next, but an application of Gentry's counsel for a further continuance has been granted. The continuance was granted because the witnesses in the case are mostly in the theatrical profession, and at present are scattered over the country. No time for the trial has been set.

123 Chambers St.

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Washington, D. O.

Covers Coals-WASHINGTON, April 1.—A Cuban living in a lity under Spanish control has sent a letter here to a friend, who has turned it over to one of the United States Senators, giving an account of Spanish arrotties in Cuba. The writer of the letter is known to be absolutely trustrorthy. He says in the letter:

"The Spanish authorities are trying to make the people of the United States of America better they are not using procedures not another they are not using procedures and they are not using procedures not another they are not using procedures and they are not using procedures are they are not using procedures.

PACIFIC CARLE DELAYED.

A thoroughly good black Top Coat at \$15.

The Rivalry of Two Companies Beats Both

WASHINGTON, April 1. The rivalry between the two companies seeking a charter and a subsidy for the construction of a Pacific cable has resulted, for the time being at least, in the failure of either company to secure the prize. The sub-committee of the Senate Committee

on Foreign Relations reported to the full committee a bill along the lines of that proposed by the Scrymser Company of New York, but left the name blank so that the full committee could This bill was considered the best protection because for the same tonus larger advantages

were offered to the Government. The bill provided for a bonus of \$160,000 a year for twenty years, in return for which the Government was to have free use of the cable for public purposes

to have free use of the cable for public purposes in perpetuity. The rate to Hawaii was reduced to thirty-five cents a word and to Japan and China to \$1.25 a word.

The Spaulding Company proposed to build only to the Hawaiian Islands for the same bonus. When the proposition came up in the committee this meaning the Spaulding advocates found ready siles in the four Democratic members of the committee, who were opposed to subsidies of any sort, and their votes were sufficient to defeat the proposition to report the Scrymser bill.

The opponents of the Spaulding measure were equally stubborn, and likewise voted with the Democrats to refuse to report the other measure. Between the committee factions in the Republican ranks the proposed cable fell through. It is believed, however, that the committee will be able later to come to some conclusion that will lead to a satisfactory solution of the problem. Meanwhile, members of the committee suggest that the rival companies get together, if possible, and merge their interests, in that event the bill could be speedly reported to the Senate.

AMERICAN REPUBLICA. A Committee to Arrange a New Programme

for the Bureau. WASHINGTON, April 1. In response to the invitation of Secretary Ciney, the diplomatic epresentatives of those countries concerned with the United States in the management of the Bureau of the American Republics met in the diplomatic room of the State Department

the diplomatic room of the state Department this morning and had an hour's conference with Mr. Olney and Mr. Clinton Fubish, the director of the bureau.

Those present were Miniters Romero of Mexico, Mendonca of Brazil, Arriuga of Guatemala and Honduras, Gana of Chili, Carno of Ecuador, and Andrade of Yenezuela, Señor Renigo, Charge d'Affairés foa olombia; Mr. Strauss, Consul-General of Nidaragua at New York; Señor Galvo, Charge d'Affairés for Costa Rica; Señor Mirguiondo, Compil-General of Urugnay at Baltimore, and Sejor Peraza of Salvador.

The meeting was called for the purpose of outlining a new programme of work for the bureau. The task was confided to a committee to be selected by Secretary Olney The presence of the Chillian Minister at the gathering caused some surprise, as Chili orginally declined to enter into the arrangement establishing the bureau.

FOR GOOD ROADS the House Committee Payors the Appoint-

ment of a Commission. WASHINGTON, April J.—The House Commitee on Agriculture to-day ordered a favorable eport on the bill creating a special Commis-sion on Highways, to consist of the Chiefof En-Peion on Highways, to consist of the Chief of Engineers of the army, the director of the Geological Survey, and the Chief of Road Inquiry of the Department of Agriculture.

The Commission is to inquire generally how the Government may further promote the improvement of highways, and, among other things, to consider the expediency and best methods of providing for the scientific location of highways on the public domain; the employment of the Geological Survey in the discovery sof road materials; the free testing of air road materials offered; the construction of model roads, and instruction in road making at agricultural colleges and experimental stations.

The measure has been earnestly advocated by the League of American Wheelmen.

CAN'T SEAT DUPONT.

Republicans Find That the Silver Men Won't Vote for a "Gold Bug." WASHINGTON, April 1.-It is reported at the Senate that the Republicans are practically convinced that they will not be able to seat Mr. Dupont of Delaware after all the elaborate arnuport of Delaware after all the elaborate arguments that have been made in behalf of the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in his favor.

It was expected that Mr. Peffer and, perhaps, Mr. Kyle, and of course Senators Stewart and dones, would vote for Dupon, because it is not a political case, and there is no Democratic contestant. But it is understood that these gentlemen object to the admission of any mere "Gold bugs" to the Senate, and will therefore vote against him.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest In and About the National Capital. WASHINGTON, April 1.-The Washington public is indignant at the discovery of the fact

that the contractors for the new Post Office building now approaching completion on Pennsylvania avenue are covering it with a wooden roof. This building is one of the largest and most creditable of the modern buildings erected by the Government, and there is general surthe Government, and there is general sur-prise that the Supervising Architect should allow it to be covered with a wooden roof which is very bitterly criticised by architects and engineers generally as not being fireproof or lasting in its character. The latetien. Casey characterized this feature of the architecture of the new building as a monumental absurdity. An effort will be made undoubte by to have Congress investigate the matter if seeps are not taken by the Treasury Department to change the plans.

the plans.

The Hon. Justin S. Morrill. Senator of Vermont, will celebrate his 80th birthder to-morrow by giving a reception to his frier is according to his usual custom. Senator Morrill's birthday party has been one of the events of the year in official life for a quarter of a century.

An attaché of the White House tells the Evening Times reporter that President Cleveland has become very fond of whistling, and that the touching old song "Silver Threads Among the Gold" is his favorite tune. Another tune that has caught his fancy is "King Cotton." The attache heard him try to sing this to the babies in the nursery one morning, but as a singer he is a failure, being unable to catch a tune. As a whistler, however, he says the President is a great success.

The House sub-Committee on Elections hav-ing charge of the contested case of Thorp (Rep.) against McKinner (Dem.), from the Fourth Virginia district, reported in favor of Mr. Thorp.

Gen. Thomas's Interest in the Aqueduct In all the accounts which have been printed

about the bill which Senator J. Irving Burns of Yonkers and Assemblyman Horton of Wayne Yonkers and Assemblyman Horton of Wayne nearly succeeded in getting through the Legislature to permit the aqueduct contractors to recover from this city about \$0,000,000 for extra work, after the Court of Appeals had decided the test case of Contractors, no reference has been made to the fact that the Cambrage of the Court of th

Br. George Grew Robbed. The residence of Dr. George Grew, at 610

Garden street. Hoboken, was ransacked by burglars early yesterday morning. They stole a gold watch and chain and \$60 in bills from the Doctor's clothing, which lay beside his bed. They also stole two new overcoats and a num-ber of other articles of value.

CALL WOULD INTERVENE.

HE PROPOSES TO SEND A NAVAL FORCE TO CUBA. Introduces a Joint Resolution in the Senata

Providing for the Protection by Force of American Citizens-Marder and Outrage Must Be Stopped, the Senator Says. WASHINGTON, April 1.- In the Senate to-day Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) introduced a joint resolution reciting "the continual violation of the usages and rules of war in Cuba; the inhuman and brutal outrages on men, women, and children," and directing that such a payal force of the United States shall be sent immediately to Cuba as shall be sufficient to protect, by force if necessary, cilizens of the United States in Cuba from wrong and from the violation of treaty obligations; also requesting the President to communicate this resolution to the Government of Spain and to inform that Government that the United States will forcibly inter-vene to protect the rights of American citizens, and in the interest of civilization, if there shall be a recurrence of murder and outrage, or of the shooting or putting to death of prisoners of war.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Delaware election case, and Mr. George (Dem., Miss.) continued his speech, begun yesterday,

The Post Office Appropriation bill was disposed of with the exception of the amendment providing additional compensation for carrying the mails between San Francisco and New Zealand and New South Wales, Mr. Vilas

against the right of Mr. Dupont to the vacant

Zealand and New South Wales. Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.) cor tinued his opposition to that amendment, and, as there was a probability of a lengthened of bate upon it, the amendment was allowed to no over till to-morrow. The Senate at 5:20 and ourned till to-morrow. The Senate at 5:20 and ourned till to-morrow.

At 12:235 P. M. the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. Hartlett (Dem., N. Y.) moved to amend by inserting an appropriation of \$10,000 for preparing for publication the Revolutionary archives in the State Department, including the records of the Continental Congress. He spoke in favor of the amendment, but it was riled out on a point of order made by Mr. Cannon.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Sayers (Dem., Tex.), appropriating \$30,000 for the purchase of the house on Tenth street in this city in which President Lincoln died. He urged it as one of the most meritorious propositions that ever was called to the attention of the House.

Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.), in view of Mr. Cannon's point of order against his (Bartlett's) amendment to publish the Rovolutionary archives, was inclined to press a similar point against his amendment, but yielded to solicitation and withdrew it. The amendment was then agreed to.

Upon an amendment proposed by Mr. Hyde (Rep., Wash.) to make \$75,000 of the appropria-

against the amendment, but yielded to solicitate then arreed to.

Upon an amendment proposed by Mr. Hyde (Rep., Wash.) to make \$75,000 of the appropriation for construction of buildings and enlargement of military posts available for beginning work on the new post at Spokane. Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.) made some remarks on the financial condition of the Government. He fread from a series of tables showing the operations of the Treasury under the first nineteen months of the Wilson Tariff law as compared with those of the McKinley law in the first nineteen months of the System. These showed a deficiency of \$76,167,876 in receipts as compared with expenditures under the Wilson law, and a surplus of \$74,083,221 under the Mokkinley law.

Mr. Talbert (Dem., S. C.)—Wouldn't the estimated receipts from the collection of income tax, knocked out by the Supreme Court, have made up the deficiency?

Mr. Grosvenor We could have gone out on the high sens and robbed the commerce of other nations to make up the deficiency. That would have been piracy; the income tax was unconstitutional—that's the only difference between them.

Mr. Hyde's amendment was agreed to—58 to

them.

Mr. Hyde's amendment was agreed to 58 to 53; and Mr. Cannon gave notice that in the House he should ask a yea and may vote.

Without completing consideration of the bill, at 5:10 o'clock, the committee rose and the House adjourned until to-morrow, with one paragraph still undisposed of.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK HARBORS. The House Will Appropriate for Improve

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The visit of the House River and Harbor Committee to Boston has resulted, it is understood, in an agreement to give the people of that city what they want in the way of an appropriation for a new channel. way of an appropriation for a new channel. The present channel runs off Deer Island, down through a chain of small islands toward the narrows, under the guns of Fort Warren.

The committee became convinced that the straight channel to the ocean, as urged by a committee of citizens, was an immediate necessity. This channel will be 1,200 feet wide and 27 feet deep, and, avoiding the present dangerous course near to the islands mentioned, will give free entrance into the harbor to the whole commerce centring at the port of Boston.

The committee at the first meeting after its return from this trip took the matter under consideration, and, it is said, have agreed to put the whole rropesed improvement under the centract system and appropriate \$1,250,000 with which to make an immediate start upon the improvement. with which to make an immediate start upon the improvement.

New York harbor is likewise to be well cared for. In general it may be said that almostevery improvement urged has been granted. Certain works being conducted there now are under the contract system, and the committee make an appropriation of about \$2,000,000 for new im-provements and continuing those already under way.

Army and Navy Orders,

WASHINGTON, April 1.-These army and navy orders have been issued: Lieut. W. D. Ross, assigned to the Yorktown; Lieut Stokely Morgan, detached from the Monadnock and Stokely Morgan, detached from the Monadnock and ordered to the Monocaey; Ensign W. Miller, detached from the Abatross and ordered to the Monocaey; Ensign G. R. Slocum, detached from Mare Island and ordered to the Monadnock.

Leave granted First Lieut, Robert J. Duffy, Eighth Cavairy, is extended one month.

Leave on account of sickness granted Post Chaplain William H. Scott is extended four months on surgeon's certificate of disability. geon's certificate of disability.
Laws for seven days is granted First Lieut. Sameon
L Falson, First Infantry, recruiting officer.
First Lieut. Peter C. Harris. Thirteenth Infantry,
will proceed from Fort Porter to Fort Niagars. New
York, and report to the regimental commander, with
a view to appointment as Quartermaster of the regiment.

ment.
Leave for seven days granted Second Lieut. H. L. Threlkeld. Thirteenth Infantry, is extended seven days. A Paralytic Woman Rescued from Plames ELIZABETH, N. J., April 1. - Miss Althea Crane, an aged paralytic, lives with her sister, Mrs. au agel paralytic, lives with her sister, Mrs. Jonas Decker, in an old-fashioned house in Union township. The family were awakened by smoke this morning. The house was on fire, and they were compelled to fee for their lives. Miss Crane was in a room nearest the flames, and was aiready nearly suffocated when the others were awakened. She was unable to move, but she was rescued by a nephew, Alvin Decker, who rushed into the room at the risk of his life and carried her out.

Mr. Cleveland Signs the Confederate Disabilities Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 1 .- The President has pproved the bill to repeal certain provisions of the Revised Statutes relating to appointment of officers in the army and navy of the United States. This is the measure removing the dis-abilities of United States army and navy officers who served under the Confederate Government.

Course of Russian at Harvard. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 1.- The Harvard

faculty to-day determined to add a course is Russian to the collage curriculum. The course will be given for five years at least, and if suc-cessful will be continued. Prof. Leo Wilner RECEIVER'S SALE.

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